



THE GOAT

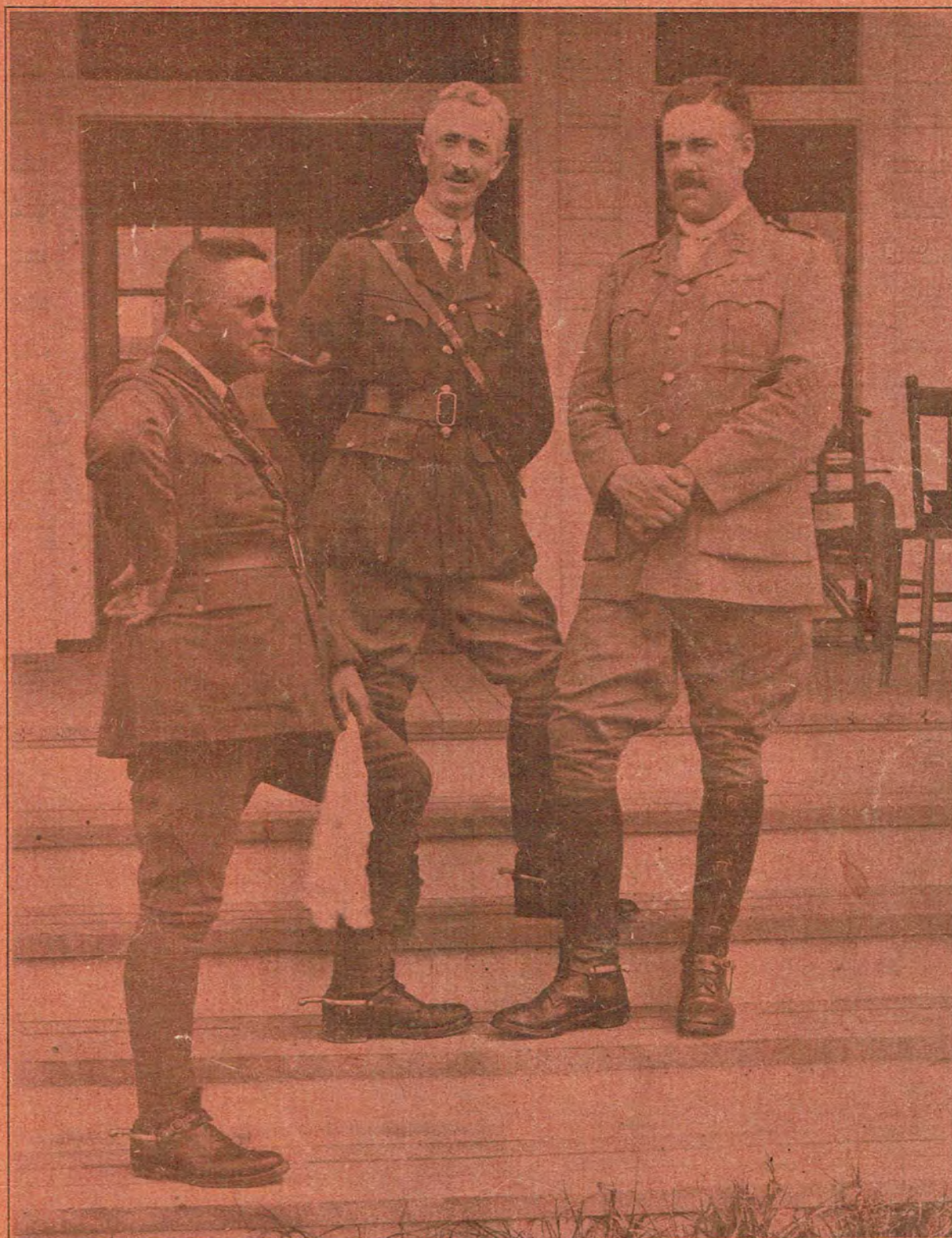
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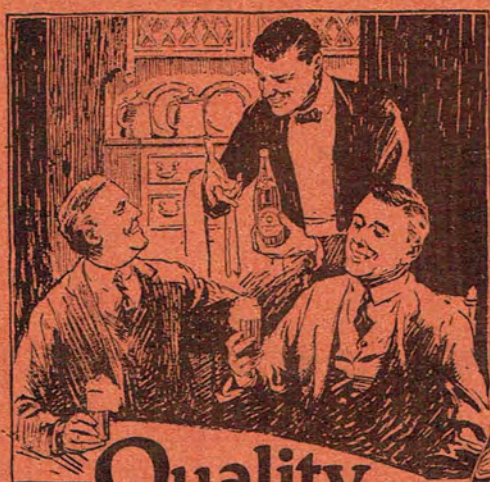
Vol. II.

Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q., October 17, 1924.

No. 8.



Left to Right—Lieut. Col. W. A. Blue, O.C.; Col. J. R. Munro, Commanding 2nd Mtd. Bgde.;
Lieut. Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C., Commandant Canadian Small Arms School.



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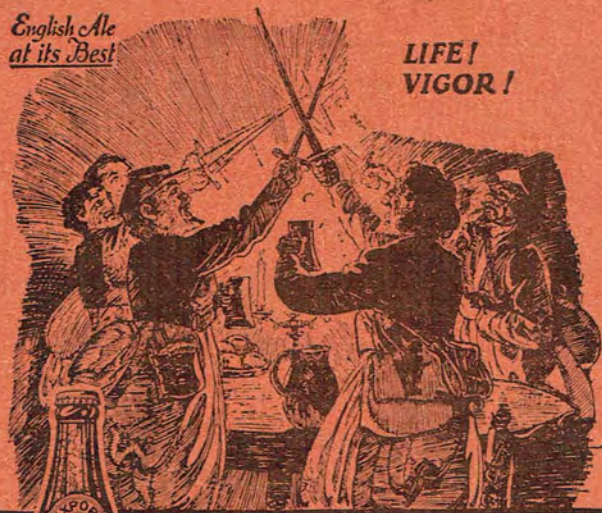
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An' what 'e thought 'e might require,
'e went and took the same as me."

A Monthly Journal Published in Interests of "A" Squadron, R.C.D.

EDITOR—Q.M.S.I. A. M. Doyle, (I.C.) R.C.D.

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Advertising rates on application. Contributions invited.

Cuttings from other papers must bear the name of the paper from which they are taken.

The Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, Que., October 17th, 1924.

With the Permission of Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O.

Twenty years ago this month the Regiment disembarked at Plymouth, on the first step in the great adventure.

Twelve days the trip had taken, the port of embarkation, Gaspe, just outside Quebec, being left with the greatest possible secrecy on October 3rd, 1914. Just outside the harbour the Armada picked up the escort of British warships which were to accompany it on the trans-Atlantic voyage. Some few days out this escort was increased. The vessels carrying the troops numbered thirty-two and it extended over a distance of 18 miles. Every precaution was taken to guard against surprise, by any wandering German vessel, and during the night all lights had to be extinguished or covered. Under ordinary circumstances many of the liners could have accomplished the journey in many days less; but some of the fleet were not such fast craft and the speedier ones had to be held in check for the slower ones.

At a very early hour on the morning of Oct. 14th the first liner appeared from behind Mount Edgecumbe, and then for the rest of the day until nearly dusk one after another some of the finest of English and Canadian liners quietly steamed into the Sound. Here they were taken in tow by Government tugs, which escorted them to their anchorage in the harbour.

The Port of Plymouth, with all its wonderful history, has been the scene of many stirring maritime spectacles, but few to compare with that witnessed on this October day. "I have seen a good many sights here, but never anything like this," said an old salt as the first contingent of Canadian Volunteers, who left their home to help the Motherland, arrived in an English port.

So well was the news kept that it was only a privileged few who knew that to the western port was to fall the honour of welcoming

the Colonials to the shores of England. Although the coming of the troops was not generally known the news quickly spread and there soon assembled crowds at every vantage point along the sea front to witness the arrival and cheer the Colonials as the ships majestically steamed through the sound into the Hamoaze, where they moored.

Many of the vessels were strangers, but others had been frequent visitors to the port. However, it was difficult to distinguish one from the other at first, for all had been painted from the top of their masts to the water-line with the familiar slate gray of our Navy. In some cases the name had been allowed to remain visible, and by this means the giants of the Cunard, Red and White Star, and other liners were picked out.

The first arrival did not attract much attention on the part of the few people about until it had got within earshot. Then the sound of bagpipes and cheering revealed the fact that something unusual was happening. A closer look showed that the rope ladders of both masts were crowded with figures, whilst the various decks were thickly packed with troops. Immediately word ran round that they were Canadians, and cheer after cheer was given and replied to with even more vigour from the men on board; and so the inspiring scene went on for practically the whole day. From the moment when the different vessels got within range their passage to the harbour was effected to a prolonged crescendo of cheering. Every part of the foreshore had its complement of spectators and nowhere was the welcome more loyal and hearty than at Devil's Point, where the Artillery were stationed. Throughout the afternoon such places as the Hoe and Mount Wise were crowded and the pontoons at North Corner, Battery Quay and

Torpoint were simply packed with spectators, cheering and waving hats, flags and handkerchiefs. In most cases the bands of the different regiments assembled on the poops of their respective vessels, and could be heard playing popular airs, a special favourite being "It's a long way to Tipperary." The first vessel arrived soon after nine o'clock in the morning, and it was nearly twelve hours later when the last one was at rest.

At night the vessels were ablaze with light from stem to stern; sounds of music and merriment reached shore, while the people on land cheered again and again. Occasionally the troops broke into an unfamiliar refrain, but they always got back to "Tipperary," and the assurance that "my heart's right there," would have been convincing even if the people in the Homeland did not know already of the stuff that these valiant sons of the Empire was made of.

It was indeed a sight which those who were privileged to witness will not readily forget, not only because of the grandeur of the spectacle, but because of what it represented as a connecting link between the Motherland and her Colonies.

Our boat, the White Star R. M. S. "Laurentic," laid in the stream tied up with a sister ship the "Megantic," waiting the turn to tie up to the dock. Boat load after boat load of excursionists steamed through the transports; perhaps the most inspiring sight of all was one day when the Captain and officers and 250 boys off the Mount Edgecumbe training ship steamed through on a steamer which was gaily decorated with flags of the Colonies and Allies. The ship's band was also in attendance and as the steamer arrived at each transport, they played "O Canada," the National

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Anthem, and other patriotic airs. The troops all stood at "attention", and at the conclusion there was a scene of great enthusiasm, cheer upon cheer was raised, while the boys replied with equal gusto. The wonder of the day was how the youngsters could carry and play the band instruments, some of which were larger than the boys themselves, the only one who seemed to get any fun out of it was the big drummer, the drum was resting on a camp stool. On Saturday noon we disembarked and marched to the "Laconia" for our horses, taking them to the Naval Hospital on the hill top where they were inspected by the Imperial Army Veterinary officers. About 7 p.m. that evening we marched through the streets of Plymouth to the railway station where we entrained for Amesbury, close to Salisbury Plains.

CORRECTION.

In last month's number a type setting error occurred in the article:—"Farewell to an Old Comrade."

This error may escape the eye of the average citizen, but it would readily be noticed by a military eye. The sentence, "He was promoted the rank of Sergeant at his own request in 1913 in 'A' Sqn.," should have read,—"He was promoted Sergeant in 1908, Squadron Sgt.-Major 'B' Sqn., in 1912, reverting to the rank of Sergeant at his own request in 1913, in 'A' Sqn."—The Editor.

Personal & Regimental

[Congratulations to Cpl. A. Neeves, "A" Sqn. and to Cpl. E. J. Manning, "B" Sqn., on their promotion to the rank of Sergeant.

All the old timers of "A" Sqn. were pleased to see Percy Morgan, ex-R.Q.M.S., and Mrs. Morgan, who were guests of our old friend Mr. Henry Allen last month, when they visited the barracks.

The Old Fort Plate Competition held at Niagara Camp was won by Lt. Col. F. Gilman, D.S.O., with Lt. W. G. D. Chadwick as runner up.

Major General J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff, Canadian Militia, is leaving for Japan, where he will attend the annual manoeuvres of the Japanese Army. The invitation comes from the Japanese

Army Council, and Canada's representative will be the guest of the Japanese Government.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Pope, C.M.G., has been appointed A.A.G. & Q.M.G. of M.D. No. 5, replacing Lieut. Col. Piuze, who is transferred to the command of the Royal 22nd Regiment. Col. Pope has been with the Royal Canadian Regiment since 1906, he was attached during the war to the Third Brigade under Lt. Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Since his return from the war he has been second in command of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Congratulations to Sgt. Major "Bob" Kiddie, R.C.E., Toronto, on being No. 1 of the Bisley Team, 1925.

Another of our confirmed old bachelors "has been gone and done it." We offer our heartiest congratulations to S.S.M.I. Harry Karcher and Mrs. Karcher.

Sgt. J. Langley was wreathed in smiles on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 20th. He was congratulated by all when he announced, "It's another boy."

Congratulations to Major General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada, who attained his 60th year on October 6th.

We have had a letter from ex-Trooper A. J. Martin; he now resides at 416 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.

Ex-Trooper Geo. E. Beaumont also writes to say he is doing well in the card and paper business; his address is East Pepperall, Mass., U.S.A., c/o Mrs. E. Ham.

Lieut. W. D. G. Chadwick, R. C. D., Toronto, was a visitor at Barracks last week.

Mr. Tim Sullivan, D.S.C.R., Hospital, St. Anne de Bellevue, renewed old acquaintances over last week end. Tim looks fine and has left for Boston on his holidays.

The following N.C.O.'s were successful at the course held at the Canadian Small Arms School, Ottawa:—Course No. 14, Cpl. J. E. Lacerte; Course No. 15, Sgt. T. B. Sheehy.

Lt. Col. F. Gilman, D.S.O., has left the Regiment to take over the

October

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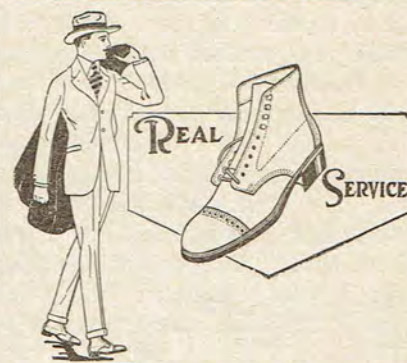
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duties of G.S.O., M.D. 1, London, Ont. Col. Gilman's first appointment as Lieutenant, was in the 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Hussars, Feb. 29th, 1904; he joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons July 1st, 1906, promoted Brevet Captain, July 1st, 1911. He went to India in 1912 and was attached for duty with the Indian Army until his return to Toronto in 1914. He was Adjutant on Salisbury Plains, England, 1914, and for a short while was in command of "B" Sqn. Went on the staff as A.P.M. Can. Corps, France, from May 17th, 1916 to May 6th 1919, receiving promotion to the rank of Brevet Major Sept. 11th, 1916. He was promoted to Lt. Col. Oct. 11th, 1918 and took over command of the Regiment on February 3rd, 1920, which post he held for a period of four years and received an extension of one year. Col. Gilman takes over his new duties with the best wishes of the Regiment.

Lt. Col. Walker Bell, D.S.O., will take over command of the Regiment on his return from England. Col. Bell also received his first appointment as Lieutenant in the 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, February 29th, 1904. Joining the Royal Canadian Dragoons July 1st, 1906, promoted to Brevet Captain July 1st, 1911, went overseas with the Regiment in 1914, was Staff Captain with the C.I.B., France, from Sept. 7th 1915 to Dec. 7th, 1915; G.S.O. 2 Can. Tr. Div., Eng., from Dec. 12th, 1915 to May 4th 1916; promoted Brevet Major Sept. 11th, 1916; Major R.C.D., April 1st, 1920, and Brevet Lt. Col. May 5th, 1916. Col. Walker H. Bell is at present in England where he has been taking the Senior Officers' Course at Sheerness. All ranks offer their heartiest congratulations on his taking over the Regiment.

Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., "A" Squadron, is temporarily in command of the Regiment until the return of Lt. Col. W. H. Bell, D.S.O., from England.

A soldier in barracks asked for exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The sergenat-major assumed an expression of innocent interest. "Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?" he asked mildly. "Not one, sir!" was the reply. "What! Not the rule about keeping the Sabbath?" "No, sir." "Ah, well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen!"

Here and There.

Once more the "World's Policeman" has asserted himself. The British authorities at Shanghai have arrested seven Che Kiang generals, including Little Hsu, the Anfu leader, causing the collapse of the new war which has threatened Shanghai since the defeat of General Lu Wung Hsiang. It is indicated that the British might assume a general supervision of disposition of the spoils of war between the rival leaders.

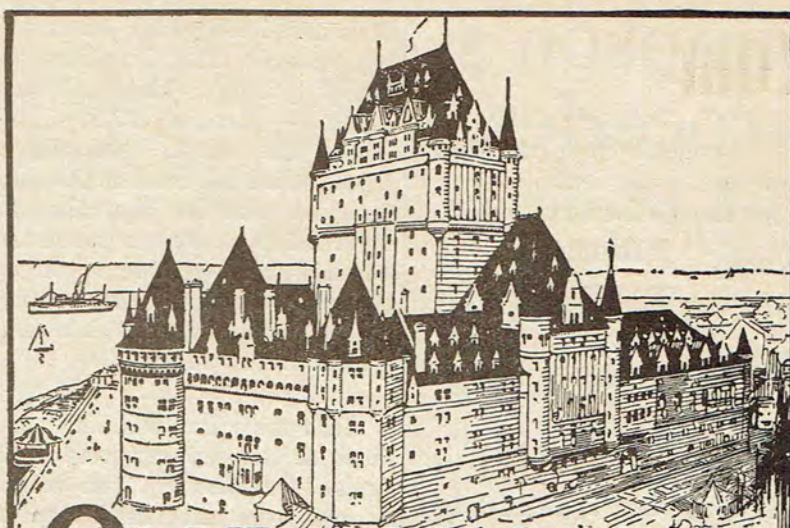
The Cavalry Club has erected a memorial to the 272 members of the Club who gave their lives in the Great War. It was decided that a statuette in bronze of a riderless charger entitled "The Empty Saddle" would be an appropriate form for this memorial to take, and its production was entrusted to Mr. Haseltine and Sir Edwin Lutyens, A.R.A., who were responsible respectively for the statuette and the marble pedestal. The charger stands about 14 inches high at the withers; the height of the pedestal is five feet. Within a recess in the pedestal is placed a suitably bound book which contains a record on vellum of the names of the fallen by Regiments, with the crest of each unit in an illuminated border. The book can be removed from the recess at any time for inspection. The Memorial is on the landing between the two pillars outside the Club Dining Room.

The annual musketry course is being carried out at the Pointe aux Trembles Ranges, Montreal. Two parties of trained soldiers have completed their practices and from all accounts have done good shooting in spite of the adverse weather conditions. Helped to a considerable extent by the good services of Bob Edwards.

We hear that a number of crack shots on the second party held a sweep shoot at the 1,000 yards range on the last day of the shoot. A record was made, in the fact, that all the competitors made an equal score, with the exception of Trumpeter Godsmark who topped the lot by 4 points.

A Course will be held at the Royal School of Cavalry commencing on October 20th.

A party of United States riflemen visited Ottawa at the close of the D.R.A. meet to shoot a friendly match with a picked team of the D.R.A. The ranges were 800,



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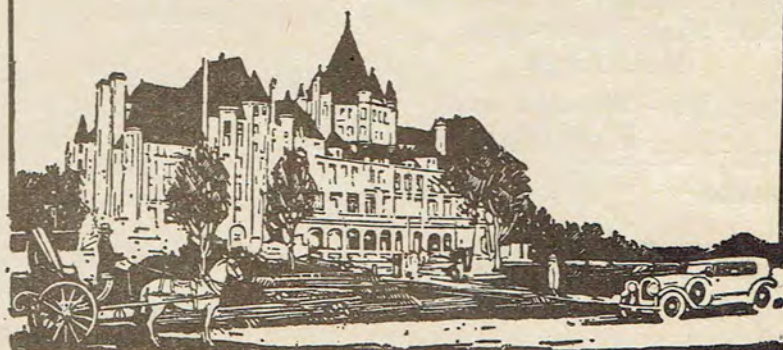
This hotel has recently been greatly enlarged and can accommodate from thirteen to fourteen hundred guests.

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900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each range. The Canadians won by 37 points. The total scores being: — Canada 1578, U.S.A. 1541. The U.S.A. team was obliged, under the rules of the match to shoot with the Short Lee Enfield rifle. A return match will be shot at Camp Perry next year when the Canadian team will have to use the Springfield rifle of the United States forces.

Although the weather conditions at Camp Perry were unfavorable for shooting, two world's records were established when the U.S.A. team won the Dewar International Small Bore match. The Dewar Trophy has been held in the States since 1912. By scoring 7,779 out of a possible 8,000, the U.S. team broke the record of 7,753 established by the British team on its home range, August 18th, in competition for the trophy. The British team finished second and the Canadian team, which fired its course in June, was third with 7,598. The Australian team did not shoot.

A symphony entitled "At the Front" has been composed by a French musician, an ex-soldier. The composer uses some novel instruments, including twenty typewriters. If these machines are anything like the one which turns out the copy for "The Goat" it must be some music.

The United States had a mobilization of its forces of war, on Sept. 12th, to repel an imaginary invasion. Throughout all the large cities demonstrations of military and naval strength were made; captains of industry and finance produced on paper the sinews of war; church-goers attending special services, were admonished in patriotic addresses to stand ready for the defence of the United States; admirals and generals spoke to mass meetings in parks and public meeting places. And, on the same day Japan held a "Peace Celebration."

At Norfolk, Va., they are going to burn 218 wooden ships, built by the United States Shipping Board at a cost of \$235,000,000, for use during the war. This should give the Movie Directors a great chance for a film of 'Casablanca.'

Instructor—"What effect has the fixing of the bayonet on the trajectory?"

Student—"I wasn't here when you put it on, so am unable to say."

THE PLATTSBURG IDEA.

It was nearly ten years ago, in the remote pre-history of 1915, that the nation was suddenly awakening to the wild possibility that our army might some day be called on to fight a war, and that the "Plattsburg Idea," which has flowered this summer in dozens of the citizens' training camps, first took hold of the popular imagination. It was an original, if also a characteristically American, innovation in the business of national defense; people everywhere went into it with an enthusiasm which was to be suddenly and amply rewarded two years later on the Western front, and it is an idea which has survived to form the important backbone of our present military system.

As early as 1913 it had occurred to Leonard Wood, at Plattsburg, that a nation which was placing almost its whole reliance for defense upon the organization of a citizens' army was paying singularly little attention to the kind of citizens it was likely to get in an emergency. General Wood organized the first volunteer military training camp for college students who might serve as the nucleus of an officer personnel in an emergency, and some of the young men who were so soon to be officering the A. E. F. went up to Plattsburg Barracks for a new and entertaining kind of summer vacation.

The college camps were so immediate a success that they were repeated in the following year, and have survived now in the R. O. T. C. summer camps. But by 1915 the European war and the oddities of the Wilsonian Mexican policy had stirred the country into the excitement of the preparedness campaigns, and General Wood, with the strong backing of ex-President Roosevelt, worked out the theory upon which our national defense is now based. We cannot maintain a trained army personnel large enough to meet the possible demands of a modern war, but he saw that we could spread an acquaintance with military customs, a knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of the army, an improved general physique and an intelligent patriotism through the people in such a way as to give us some kind of really valuable military reserve which would not be in the least militaristic.

The business men's camps were opened at Plattsburg and elsewhere in 1915; they were continued until the war, and they have now been revived in the Citizens'

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Military Training Camps. The C. M. T. C.'s, which this summer have been crowded to capacity, are, as a matter of fact, recreational camps with a military flavor. They do not train young men to fight, but they do show them what fighting is like; they give them an acquaintance with the army, and they especially give them that good physical development and mental balance which in the last analysis determines whether a people is or is not able to defend itself in modern warfare. They are the best answer we have yet found for our military problem, and they are the direct growth of ten years of the "Plattsburg Idea."—New York Tribune.

TAKES UP NEW DUTY.

Sincere regret is felt by the troops at the departure of our Chaplain, Major the Rev. A. H. Moore, M.A., who has left for Halifax to take up his duties as President of the University of King's College, to which post he has been recently elected.

Rev. Mr. Moore is well and widely known in this province. Born in the Eastern Townships and educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Mr. Moore has had an active and varied career. While in his undergraduate days he established "The Mitre" as a monthly magazine and it is now the official organ of the University. Fourteen years ago he went from Stanstead, where he was Rector for nine years, to St. Johns, Que., as Rector of that Parish. Twelve years ago he established "The Montreal Churchman," a monthly magazine which he has edited ever since as the official organ of the diocese of Montreal. In the recent number of that journal, the Bishop of Montreal pays a feeling and most laudatory tribute to Mr. Moore's ability, fairness and literary merit.

In addition to this Mr. Moore has edited the "St. Johns News" for the past ten years, succeeding the late E. R. Smith, and five years ago he reorganized the E. R. Smith Company and since then he has been president of this old publishing concern. Mr. Moore has also edited and published works of an historical character, including a series of excellent papers on the history of the Richelieu Valley, which were first published in "A" Squadron magazine "The Goat."

For many years Mr. Moore has been a Governor of the University of Bishop's College. In 1922 and in 1923 he gave a course of lectures at the University of Toronto School of Journalism. In Anglican Church circles he has been regarded as a leader, serving on important committees and representing the Diocese in Provincial and General Synods. Mr. Moore has been a director of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association and chairman of its Postal and Parliamentary Committee and later of its Editorial Committee. Last summer he toured Europe with a party of weekly editors.

In selecting a president to succeed Dr. T. Stannage Boyle, who resigned after eight years' service,

it is considered that King's has secured an outstanding Canadian.

FORTY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF CANADA.

On the 6th Oct. 1924, Major General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., attained his 60th year. Born on the 6th Oct., 1864, General Macdonell graduated from the Royal Military College in 1886, and served for some years with the Royal North West Mounted Police. In those days the Force was remarkable for the calibre of its men and the effectiveness of its work. General Macdonell received the D.S.O. for his services in South Africa, through which campaign he served with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

He took over command of the Lord Strathcona Horse (R.C.) in 1912 from the late Major General Sir Sam Steele, M.V.O., and took that unit overseas in 1914.

Early in 1916 he was appointed to the command of the 7th Infantry Brigade, C.E.F., composed of the R.C.R., P.P.C.L.I., the 42nd and 49th Battalions.

In June 1917 he took over command of the old "Red Patch" Division, and continued in command throughout the stormy days of '17 and '18, leading his Division on the triumphal march into Germany in the latter part of 1918.

On his return to Canada in 1919 he was appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, which post he still holds. During the late war General Macdonell was decorated with the K.C.B. and C.M.G. His only son, Lieut. Ian Macdonell was killed in action, while serving with the Royal Flying Corps. General Macdonell is one of the most popular and respected officers in this Dominion and always carries the unswerving loyalty and affection of those fortunate enough to serve under him.

—R. J. B.

Student, pointing to butt-trap — "What's this hole for, Sgt.?"

Inst.—"That's to blow through after firing each shot—it keeps the barrel cool."

Thompson: "Do you know how to run a motor car?" Jackson: "Why, I thought I did until I had a short conversation with a policeman."



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COAL and WOOD.

Service Notes.

End of the Empire Cruise.

The British Special Service Squadron has reached its home ports on the conclusion of its ten months' journey round the world, during which it has been seen by more people and more cities than any other naval force in a similar period. It appears that a proposal was made by the Vice-Admiral that the "Hood" should make a full speed run across the Atlantic to conclude the voyage, but the Admiralty did not concur owing to the extra expenditure on fuel. It was different in the case of the "Indomitable" in 1908, as she was the first of a totally new class of battle cruisers, whereas the "Hood" will never be repeated. That Sir Frederick Field was able to make the proposition, however, speaks volumes for the efficient state of the ship after the many miles she has travelled since she was last in dockyard hands.

A Successful Army Career.

In the autobiography of the late General Sir O'Moore Creagh, we read: "General Sir O'Moore Creagh joined the Army in 1866, and served in it for forty-eight years and six months without ever during that time having been unemployed. He held many high appointments, and the account of incidents and of individuals as they appeared to him at the time, and expressions of opinion based upon actual knowledge gained on the spot, make interesting reading. The whole tradition of the Creagh family is military, and none adopted any other profession. A bare record of service is not without its own interest, and is as follows with regard to his ancestors and relations:—

15th and 16th centuries—Soldiers in the civil wars.

17th Century—Soldiers of France, Spain and Austria.

Grandfather—67th Foot.

Uncles—Three in the Cavalry, three in the Infantry.

Father—Royal Navy.

Eldest brother—1st Foot.

Second brother—Punjab Police.

Third brother—Royal Indian Marine.

Fifth brother—Royal Navy.

Sixth brother—Royal Navy.

Seventh brother—Army.

Son—7th Hussars.

Wait for the Waggon.

The Royal Army Service Corps will have to alter its regimental



Our Recruiting Sergeant in Montreal.

march, "Wait for the Waggon," which was something appropriate to the speed of the old G.S. waggon and limber; but since the Corps has commandeered a fleet of light lorries which can cover 45 miles in the hour there has been no suggestion of waiting among the troops on brigade and divisional operations. Greatcoats and blankets were on the spot almost with the first note of the "stop."

Missing Soldiers.

Every missing British soldier will have his name inscribed on a memorial to be erected near where he fought his last fight. After five years of research the Imperial War Graves Commission is reaching the end of its task of tracing where the men were when they were killed, and records of 200,000 "missing" in France and Flanders are complete.

The British World Flight.

Squadron Leader MacLaren has reached England safely. Although he has not achieved his great desire of flying round the

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world, his gallant attempt was very wonderful as an exhibition of what can be done single-handed. For, of course, his was quite a private and unofficial venture, "a joy ride pure and simple," as he modestly puts it. Naturally he had help here and there on his journey, and it was very interesting that one of the four trawlers of the Canadian navy, the "Thiepval", should have been on the scene to pick him up from the island in the Behring Sea at which he landed in a fog. Only one steamer a year calls at this lonely spot it seems, and therefore the presence of the "Thiepval" was most timely. Undoubtedly valuable experience has been gained in the attempt which will serve the gallant officer in good stead if, as it seems likely, he essays another world flight next year.

Long Voyage of a Submarine.

A British submarine has just completed a 20,000 mile independent cruise, the longest ever made by a submarine. The crew lived on board all the time without any assistance from a parent ship, everything the submarine needed being carried in her. She is the largest vessel of her class, and

voyaged from Portsmouth, which she left on January 22nd, to Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore and Malta.

Re-organization of Japanese Army

The Japanese army reorganization plan, drawn up by a board of officers, has been finally put in shape by a council of marshals, generals and war councillors. The scheme will abolish four divisions and other minor units, resulting in a saving of 18,000,000 yen. Of this saving 13,000,000 yen will be allotted to the establishment of twelve air squadrons; a tank corps, anti-aircraft units, motor transport, schools of chemical warfare and research and a school for non-commissioned officers. The chemical study will include the use of death rays.

Seaplanes to Guard the Coast Line of Britain.

Great Britain's coast line will in the near future be patrolled and guarded by powerful seaplanes, now under construction for the Navy. Each will carry a pilot, navigator, two machine-guns and a torpedo for launching at hostile surface craft. Still

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more powerful planes are being built to make longer flights seaward, and these will carry five men each.

Britain to Send a Fast Seaplane.

A new Gloster-Napier seaplane capable of a speed of 220 miles an hour will be entered by Great Britain in the international race for the Schneider Cup, to be flown at Bay Shore Park, Maryland, this month. The machine is now in the hands of experts, being tuned up and overhauled and will shortly be shipped to the United States.

Abolition of the Danish Army.

Abolition of the Danish Army and the substitution of a reserve police force for the present national militia are provided for in a disarmament bill, prepared by the minister of defence, M. Rasmussen, and approved by a cabinet council of the Socialist government. Coast defence ships and cruisers will also be abolished and only five vessels, each under 700 tons, retained, together with small craft as fishery inspection ships, with a personnel of less than 200 men and an annual cost of only \$1,000,000. The air force,

however, is to be retained and probably enlarged.

Battle Honours.

The Battle Honours awarded to "King Edward Horse" (The King's Overseas Dominion Regiment) which formed part of "Our Old Brigade" in 1915, are as follows:—"Loos", "Ypres 1917", "Pilckem", "Cambrai 1917", "Lys", "Estaires", "Hazebrouck", "Pursuit to Mons", "France and Flanders, 1915-17, 1918", "Italy, 1917-18." Honours printed in black have been selected to be borne on "Colours."

A new lot of remounts had just arrived, and a certain Trooper made the common but sad mistake of approaching too near the business end of one of them. His comrades caught him on the rebound, placed him on a stretcher and started him for the hospital.

On the way the invalid regained consciousness, gazed at the blue sky overhead, experienced the swaying motion as he was being carried along and shakily lowered his hands over the sides, only to feel space. "My gosh," he groaned, "I ain't even hit the ground yet."

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Johns, P.Q.

The Sixth Annual Meeting, 4th M.D.R. Association.

This meeting was held at Pointe aux Trembles Ranges on the 19th and 20th of September. With ideal weather conditions there was a large crowd of competitors and all the events were keenly contested, the main features of the programme being the President's, Merchants' and Association matches.

Tyro Match.

7 rounds at 200 yards, sighting shot not to count on score, was won by Q.M.S. P. Muise with 30 out of 35; Pte. Sheppard, R.C.R., second, with 30 points.

Association Match.

First stage, seven rounds each, at 200, 300, and 500 yards; second stage ten rounds at 600 yards. Won by Sgt. A. P. Thwaites, C.M.S.C., with 96-45—141; second, Sgt. J. F. Feeney, C.M.S.C., with 84-44—128.

President's Match.

Ten rounds rapid, one minute exposure, no slings or orthoptics allowed. Won by Sgt. A. P. Thwaites, C.M.S.C., 40 points; second, Pte. Chapman, R.C.R., 39 points.

Merchants' Match.

Seven rounds at 600 yards, sighting shot not to count. First prize, E. E. Workman Cup, won by Capt. A. W. Black, R.C.A.S.C. with 30. Sgt. A. E. Grinham, R.C.O.C., won the second prize, Birks' Bronze Medal in a shoot off with Sgt. Thwaites and Sgt. Feeney. The following kindly donated prizes for the Merchants' Match:—Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ekers Brewery, A. Ramsey Son & Co., Laporte, Martin Ltd., Thos. Robertson, Pierre Trahan, Brig.-Gen. W. O. H. Dodds, C.M.G., D.S.O., Samit Rubber Co., Imperial Tobacco Co., J. R. Gaunt & Son, Leduc and Leduc, Tuckett Tobacco Co., P. Adlessem, Kraft MacLaren Cheese Co., Pressons Pure Preserves Ltd., Coco Cola Co., A. Raymond, Henry Birks, Borden Co., Ltd., H. C. Fortier, Gunn Langlois, Dawes Brewery, H. F. King Optical Co., L. Chaput Fils & Co., H. Fortier Co., Gillette Safety Razor Co., Mappin and Webb, Fraser, Canadian Westinghouse Co., E. B.

Myers Co., E. E. Markman, Dent Harrison, H. J. Heinz Co., H. Mothersoll W. Burridge, Hobbs Mfg. Co., J. A. Marvens Ltd. The E. E. Workman prize consisted of a handsome silver cup and a medal to be competed for annually.

The Grand Aggregate.

Total of scores in the Merchants' Association and President's matches:—Won by Sgt. A. P. Thwaites, C.M.S.C., 210 points; second, Sgt. J. F. Feeney, C.M.S.C., 193 points.

Tyro Grand Aggregate.

Total of scores in the Tyro, Association and Merchants' matches —Won by Capt. A. W. Black, R.C.A.S.C., 180 points; second, S.Q.M.S. J. Snape, 163 points.

The following competitors from the Sergeants' Mess, St. Johns, were also in the prize list:—

Tyro Match—Q.M.S. P. Muise, R.C.A.M.C.; S.Q.M.S. J. Snape, R.C.D.

Association Match—Q.M.S.I. J. Dowdell, R.C.D. (I.C.); Sgt. Instr. G. C. Hopkinson, R.C.D. (I.C.); Q.M.S. A. Mauchan, R.C.E.; S.Q.M.S. J. Snape, R.C.D.; Q.M.S. P. Muise, R.C.A.M.C.

Merchants' Match—Q.M.S. A. Mauchan, R.C.E.; Sgt. Instr. G. C. Hopkinson, R.C.D. (I.C.); S.Q.M.S. J. Snape, R.C.D.; Q.M.S. P. Muise, R.C.A.M.C.; Q.M.S.I. J. H. Dowdell, R.C.D. (I.C.).

President's Match—Sgt. Instr. G. C. Hopkinson, R.C.D. (I.C.); Q.M.S. A. Mauchan, R.C.E.; S.Q.M.S. J. Snape, R.C.D.; Q.M.S. P. Muise, R.C.A.M.C.; Q.M.S.I. J. H. Dowdell, R.C.D. (I.C.).

Grand Aggregate—Q.M.S. A. Mauchan, R.C.E.; Sgt. Instr. G. C. Hopkinson, R.C.D. (I.C.); S.Q.M.S. J. Snape, R.C.D.

Tyro Grand Aggregate—S.Q.M. S. J. Snape, R.C.D.

THE BOSTOCK MEMORIAL TROPHY.

This trophy has appeared in the prize list of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association for the last two meetings. It is an individual prize and is awarded to the member of a Mounted Unit making the highest score in the first stage of the Governor General's Match. The donor of this trophy is Senator the Hon. Hewitt Bostock, speaker of the Senate. It was given in memory of his son, the late Capt. A. H. Bostock, a graduate of the Royal Military College, Canada, who served with the Lord Strathcona Horse (R.C.)

from 1914 to 1916, leaving that Regiment in 1916 to serve with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and was killed in action. The Bostock Trophy is the only one of its kind, in that, it is restricted for competition amongst mounted units.

The Trophy is a representation of a mounted officer of the Lord Strathcona Horse, in battle order, and is an exact likeness of the late Capt. Bostock. This year's winner was Sgt. J. A. Bowen, 19th Alberta Dragoons, with a score of 94. The runner up being S.S.M. J. Medhurst, Mississauga Horse, son of Capt. N. Medhurst, late of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

—R. J. B.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN AU- TOMOBILE TRADING.

Some Startling Bargains.

In these days of big business deals and over-night fortunes, one is not surprised at anything, but—

In the peaceful quietude of the noon-hour recess from the bustle of business, the boss of a big commercial establishment was enjoying the fragrance of his after-lunch cherooot. The door of his private office stood slightly ajar, and from beyond came the occasional bustle of the office boy and the one clerk left behind to guide the progress of the business during the lunch hour. Suddenly through the open window behind him came voices:—

"I'll trade you one of my Marmons for a Ford!"

Here was big business to be sure—but there must be a catch in it somewhere. The business man rubbed his eyes. Was he dreaming? But the reply was even more astonishing.

"I haven't got a Ford to spare, but I tell you what; I've got two Hudsons and a Studebaker I don't want, and I'll swap you for a Chevrolet."

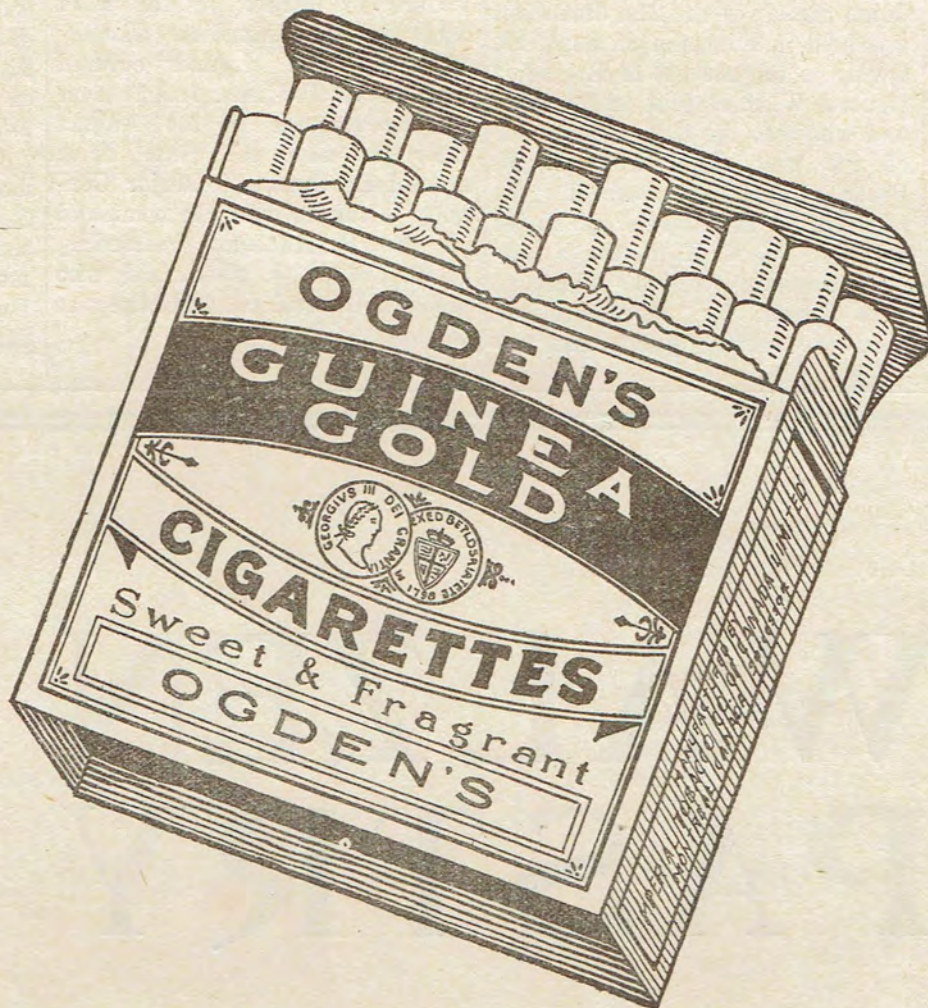
Here was big business with a vengeance; the commercial man decided he must get a look at the perpetrators of such hectic bargaining. He tip-toed to the open window. Below him on the sidewalk was his office boy with a telegraph messenger. They were swapping Guinea Gold Cigarette cards in an effort to complete a series.

He returned to the cigar, muttering, "They're on me."

Hicks: "Stout people, they say, are rarely guilty of meanness or crime." Robinson: "Well, you see, it's so difficult for them to stoop to anything low."

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By-town Bits.

Fall Training.—Both the Guards and the 38th Ottawa Regiment have started their fall training and are busy at the Drill Hall for two evenings a week each. The remainder of the garrison have finished their work of an active nature for the year. The Dragoons are starting a series of lectures shortly for the fall and winter evenings.

Garrison Sports.—The Garrison baseball league are getting away shortly and all units will have teams entered in the indoor league.

Staff Changes.—The staff at National Defence Headquarters will soon undergo several changes. Colonel W. W. P. Gibsons, the Director of Personal Services goes to Calgary to take over the district there and will be succeeded by Lieut. Col. C. H. Hill, R.C.R. It is also stated that Lieut. Col. H. J. Coghill will shortly go to regimental duty with the P.P.C.L.I. and will be succeeded here by Lieut. Col. B. W. Brown the present D.A.A. & Q.M.G. of the 3rd Division. At Kingston changes

are also taking place and Lieut. Col. Owen Hoggins has been succeeded by Lieut. Col. R. J. Brooke as G.S.O. While we naturally hate to see these good sports leaving for other pastures it is realized that all the moves are in the nature of promotion and that it is all for the good of the services.

Small Arms School.—The Canadian Small Arms School closed down the first week of the month after being on the go at Connaught Ranges for the past four months.

Reunion Dinner.—With representatives in attendance from Ottawa, Toronto, Peterboro, Belleville, Smith's Falls, Trenton, and other points, the sixth annual reunion dinner of the 21st Battalion was held in Kingston on Sept. 19. Owing to the absence of Brigadier General W. S. Hughes in the West and who was the first commander of the unit, Lieut.-Col. H. E. Pense, of this city, presided. In addition to an address by Major the Rev. W. E. Kidd, the battalion's chaplain overseas, addresses were given by representatives from the various points and the

affair was much enjoyed.

It has been usual for Nan, the goat mascot that went overseas with the boys of the 21st Battalion to be present for this annual event, but Nan is in very poor health and could not be present, and the members were very much disappointed.

Back from England.—Major C. E. M. Connolly, D.S.O., L.S.H. (R.C.) was in Ottawa recently on his return from the Senior Officers' Course held at Tidworth. The other Canadian Officers taking the course were Lieut. Col. Walker H. Bell, D.S.O., R.C.D., and Major Seely-Smith, R.C.R.

Major Connolly, whilst in England was selected to take the English officers of the course to France to lecture on the work done by the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. The ground covered took in all the area fought over by the Brigade in the August show and also the final drive around Le Cateau. Major Connolly is taking over the command of the Strathconas, succeeding Lieut. Col. D. J. Macdonald, who becomes General Staff Officer at Regina.

Held Horse Show.—The government of Canada has instituted a policy directed towards the improvement of the class of horses in the country. Horse-breeding stations have been established in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, in localities where the nature of the country is adapted to the raising of a high type of horse.

The station in Ontario has been established in the Rideau Lakes district. This was chosen by reason of the high standard of farm horse which the nature of the country has produced.

In this movement the government has been assisted by the Canadian Racing Association, which has co-operated in providing the highest kind of thoroughbred sires which have yet appeared in this country. The work has been undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, which has been assisted by the Department of National Defence.

Conspicuous in the actual promotion of the scheme are Mr. C. N. McRae, chief of the horse division, live stock branch, Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Duncan Brown, of the same office. Major-General MacBrien, chief of

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the general staff of the Defence Department, a keen horseman, has contributed greatly to the success of the undertaking.

The annual horse show of the Chaffey's Locks Horse Breeding Station, in charge of Capt. Palmer Wright, of Muirdrum Stables, has become an institution in the Rideau Lakes district. It was held this year on September 27th at Sydenham under ideal weather conditions. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Band provided music. Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery gave exhibitions of jumping and tent pegging, individually and in sections.

The outstanding feature of the show was the excellent quality shown by foals and yearlings. The winner of the yearling class was purchased on the grounds and was said to have brought a handsome figure.

Another centre of admiration was Mr. Melville Reed, M.P.'s perfect brown filly, sired by Hearts of Oak, a winner of the King's Plate.

The judges were Dr. R. E. Webster, of Ottawa, and Lieut. Colonel C. F. Constantine, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Kingston. The estimated attendance was 1,000.

The excellent performance was suitably concluded by sports, the prizes for which were donated by the merchants of Sydenham.

Well Known in Canada.—The late Col. John Barlow, who died recently, was for many years a well known figure at matches of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, and shots who competed at the Rockcliffe Ranges will recall his annual visits. He gave the Barlow Cup to the D.R.A., which is a competition for teams of four officers and has always been keenly contested, as miniatures of the cup are given the four winners each year. Col. Barlow was known intimately to all the officers of the D.R.A.

Will Hold Social.—The Ottawa and Hull Garrison Sergeants' Association have arranged to hold the first of its series of activities slated for the coming season, namely, a box social, euchre and dance, to take place in the O.A.A. C. building, Elgin street, on Friday evening, October 24, 1924. It is expected that a large number of the warrant officers, staff-sergeants of the various service units together with their friends, will assemble for this event.

This association was formed at the beginning of the present war

and already has a large membership, composed from all units located in Ottawa or Hull. It includes air force, cavalry, artillery, engineers, signals, infantry, medicals, machine gun corps, army service corps, the R.C.M.P. and the various detachments of the permanent force at National Defence Headquarters.

Cavalry Association Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Cavalry Association was held in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on the 5th and 6th of this month. The meeting was one of the most successful that has been held since the war and over 30 officers of the Cavalry were present. On Sunday afternoon the Executive held their session, the regular business being carried over to the next day. The chair was taken by Colonel J. R. Munro, O.C., 2nd Mounted Brigade. During the meeting reports were received from the various vice presidents and a long address was given by Major General E. J. Ashton, C.M.G., Quartermaster General. Major General J. H. Elmsley, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding M.D. 3 was also present and was able to assist in clearing up various obtuse points. Officers were present from as far west as Calgary and as far east as Nova Scotia. Questions regarding training, increased allowances, more training time, brigade camps and horse breeding came up for discussion and other matters essential to the placing of cavalry training on a high plane. At the afternoon session, Colonel W. W. Denison of Toronto was elected President of the Association and Toronto was also chosen as the next place of meeting. Major F. B. Inkster, Secretary and Colonel R. M. Courtney, Treasurer, were re-elected to their posts. In the evening the annual dinner of the Association was held in the Garrison Club. Among the old timers present was Brig.-General C. M. Nelles, C.M.G., D.S.O. The permanent force cavalry units were represented by Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., R.C.D., and Major C. W. Deevey, D.S.O., L.S.H. (R.C.).

During the meeting the Officers of M.D. 5 and the Officer Commanding and officers of the Royal 22nd Regiment did all in their power to make the meeting a success and it is generally conceded that they did remarkably well.

How About This—Gang.—How many of the west bound delegates failed to make connection with the trains on the 6th instant and when did they reach their destination.

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Some fell among stony ground and others in the various wars that were staged.

Made An Honorary Life Member.—During the dinner of the Cavalry Association a telegram was despatched to Colonel G. T. Denison at Toronto, informing him that he had been made an honorary life member of the association.

THE PRINCE SHOPS.

Scene: A men's furnishing shop, into which the Prince of Wales has wandered, possibly but not probably without equerry, aides, attendants or publicity.

The Prince: "I'd like a plain black bow tie, please.

The Clerk: They ain't wearin' 'em.

The Prince: Who ain't?

The Clerk: Nobody ain't. Now, you lissen t'me, young fella, an' I'll setcha right. (He goes off and returns with a handful of colored—very colored—bow ties.) Whattaya thinka these?

The Prince: Bl—blooming awful!

The Clerk: Yeah? Well, you know who wears these?

The Prince: No.

The Clerk: Prinsa Wales, that's who.

The Prince: Not really!

The Clerk: You said it. And these is what chu want, young fella. Smattera fack, you're kindavva Prinsa Wales type yaself.

The Prince: Oh, do you think so?

The Clerk: Yeah, sure. Not quite samuch as I am, f'rinstance, but there's a sajjestion. How many atthese here ya want?

The Prince: But I want a plain black bow tie, not these colored ones.

The Clerk: Be yourself brother. I'm letting you on to what the Prince himself wears. The Prince, get me? The Prinsa Wales.

The Prince: Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David?

The Clerk: —and not a movin' pickcha. You said it, fella. I know. Now lemme wrap these up for ya.

(Somewhat dazed, the Prince permits the clerk to do so.)

The Prince: You guarantee these to be the Prince's own selection?

The Clerk: Absolutely. Say, fella, let me tell ya something. You look like a pretty good guy, or I wouldn't slip ya this. Inside stuff—get me? Keep it under your hat.

The Prince: Er—fire!

The Clerk: Hardly a week goes by what the Prince don't write me to tip him off about changing the fashions. Which I does, see? I tip him off—the Prinsa Wales. So you can't go wrong on these ties, fella.

The Prince: Oh, I see. Thank you very much.

(Still in a daze, he takes himself off. Humming "What'll I Do?" the Clerk takes a miniature nail-file out of his vest pocket and diligently applies it to his nails.)

FRENCH SENTENCE GERMAN TO DEATH.

Capital Punishment Meted Out
for Atrocities Committed
During War.

Paris, Oct. 15.—(United News)—Seven German war-time officers including a division commander and a brigade commander, have been condemned to death by a French war Council sitting at Nancy for atrocities against civilians during the world war.

The accused include General Clausz, commander of an infantry brigade; General Von Berrer, divisional commander; Captain Guichard, Colonel Huckle, Captain Fritz, Lieut. Schrader and Sergeant Major Sennen.

They were charged with killing civilians in the Lorraine village of Gerbeviller. None was present at the trial, which ended in the death sentences after the council had deliberated for three hours.

The Council also sentenced General Danner to 20 years imprisonment, Colonel Kreyenberg to five years and Major Krim to five. Another Major named Lockemann, was exonerated. This was the only acquittal.

The investigation into the charges against the Germans had been in progress for more than a year. A hundred witnesses, many of them ex-soldiers, under the accused officers, were heard by the Council.

The alleged offenses were committed in August, 1914, in the first of the series of outrages against civilians with which the Germans were charged by the French.

The testimony against the accused officers included stories of the shooting of old men, women and children in the streets and the burning of buildings without giving their human occupants a chance to escape.

The German offenses, it was testified, reached their height at Gerbeviller, when at least a hundred of the town's citizens disappeared it was declared, and as many more wounded.

Whitewashing the Last Post.

It is an unwritten rule in the Army that every recruit—or "rookie" as Tommy calls him—who joins must go through a number of practical jokes. Strangely enough these jokes, which are really the tests that decide how the new man shall be treated later on, rarely vary. There are about half-a-dozen or so standard jokes which are sprung on the "greenhorn" one after the other. Probably the best known of these is the "Last Post" joke. On the first day almost of a recruit's Army life, the older hands in the barracks tell him that he has been told off for "special fatigue" that evening.

"W-what is that?" asks the recruit.

"Why, you're to whitewash the last post."

They offer to help him all they can, and tell him that he will be able to get a pail of whitewash from "Old Ben" at the Q.M. stores over the orderly-room. Off goes the rookie. Ben is up to the joke, and sends him to the orderly sergeant. He also is up to the joke, however, and so is everyone else, with the result that the poor chap is sent about from place to place and person to person, until he at last decides to go back to barracks. Then he is told that the "Last Post" is a trumpet call.

If he is wise he takes the joke. If he is not wise, he loses his temper, and regrets it afterwards.

That is the only joke played in connection with a trumpet call, but there is another very similar one. "Oh," says one of his friends, "Corporal Gilmore wants the key of the square." So off goes the rookie. He can't discover the key, but he does discover in the end that the barrack square is only a piece of ground upon which men are drilled.

The N.C.O. in charge of the room is generally an old hand, who has been through the mill himself, so he calls to the rookie, "Hi!" he says, "it's your turn to go and get the defaulter's beer money." Of course, such a thing is absurd, but the rookie, anxious to get himself liked, doesn't stop to think. Instead, he asks where he can get it, and rushed about from one place to another, before he finds he is the victim of a joke.

By this time the "rookie" is beginning to get used to the tricks of his fellows, and is on the lookout for "sells". The last joke, however, is called the sentry box joke, and has taken in many a

smart man. After he has been in the service for a week or so, Corporal Desnoyers tells the recruit that "he's to go to the Sergeant Tailor to be measured for a sentry box, as he will soon have to start going on guard." Proud that he is making such good progress, the rookie goes in search of the man who is to measure him. He learns, after a weary walk around the barracks, that he has been "had again." After that he is left in peace—that is, if he has taken his jokes with a smile.

A Church dignitary, on a visit to a Corps Headquarters, was asked by the General, who was noted for getting work out of everyone, to hold a few impromptu services. A labour corps, recently recruited, was digging drains in the neighborhood. The General suggested that the men might feel more at their ease if the dignitary carried some service books in a working-man's red pocket-handkerchief.

They set out together and had not gone far when forcible adjectives rent the air. These emanated from the wielder of a pickaxe, which appeared at intervals above the ground surface.

The dignitary approached and said, "My man, do you know Satan?"

"No," was the reply, "mebbe my mate does." He called into the bowels of the earth: "Hi, Bill, do yer know Satan?"

A voice from the depths: "No; wot do yer want 'im for?"

To which No. 1 replied, "A bloke up 'ere 'as brought 'is dinner."

APPROPRIATE TERM.



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Thin Man—Neither. We're just inmates.

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Who's always saying, "See!"

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The Origin of Certain Military Expressions and Customs.

PART II.

One little relic of past days remains—the red tabs, so much disliked by the regimental officer in the war, and now worn only by the more senior ranks. These descend to us direct from the days of armour; the official name is still "Gorget Patches"; the gorget was the piece of armour which protected the throat and upper parts of the chest and back. It was made in two pieces held together by buckles; our present day gorget patches are the relics of these buckles. It is a little curious that the only troops which wear these gorget patches—not the red patches of the staff, but those of Service dress colour—are two of our Light Infantry Regiments. One would think that light infantry would have been the first to discard all traces of armour. It might be interesting to know their reason for retaining them.

The Highlanders' kit is, of course, of very ancient origin, and so much has been written on the subject that there is no need to add to it here. It seems to have struck the mere Saxon as curious even as far back as 1636; Defoe's Cavalier on first seeing a Highland soldier wrote: "The soldiers made a very uncouth figure, especially the high-landers. The boldness and barbarity of their garb and arms seem to have something in it remarkable. . . . Their dress was as antique as the rest. . . . These fellows looked, when drawn out, like a regiment of merry andrews, ready for Bartholomew fair!"

What is the origin of uniform at all? A search through Fortescue's "History of the British Army" gives an answer. The first attempt at uniform is found in the Crusades, where the men of each nationality wore a cross of the same colour so that the various armies might be recognized the one from the other. It can be readily understood that with English, French, Sicilian and other soldiers all engaged, some kind of distinguishing badge was necessary. The English wore a white cross, and possibly this may be the reason why the full dress facings of so many of our regiments were white. The first historical mention of real uniform as opposed to a mere distinguishing mark, is in 1337. Bodies of Welsh spearmen were raised for service abroad, but the men were so ragged that they shocked even the not too critical eye of Edward III.; he provided them each with a tunic and mantle and took steps to see that they were all of the same colour and material. It is interesting to speculate as to why red was selected as the normal colour of a soldier's uniform; the writer has no idea of the reason, but it is certainly curious that so far back as the days of the Israelites the prophet Nathum speaks of "Heroes in Scarlet" (Nahum ii. 3), and in Ezekiel the Babylonians are said to be "clothed in vermilion" (Ezekiel xxiii. 14).

The nomenclature of military ranks has always been puzzling. Why, for instance, should a Lieutenant be senior to a Major-General; whereas a Lieutenant is far junior to a Major? The puzzle is solved if we look back to the sixteenth century. In 1557 a British Army was on service at St. Quentin, and the records show that the officers by rank were:

Captain-General, who was the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut.-General, the assistant of the Commander-in-Chief, presumably a second in command (Lieutenant means assistant).

High Marischall, a sort of Quarter-Master-General.

Sergt.-Major-General, the counterpart of a Chief Staff Officer.

Colonel, commanding the regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel, assistant to the Colonel.

Sergeant-Major, a sort of adjutant.

Captain, commanding the company.

Lieutenant, assistant to the Captain.

Ensign, who carried the Standard.

Leave out the "Captain" from "Captain-General" and the "Sergeant" from "Sergeant-Major-General" and from "Sergeant-Major" and we have our modern ranks almost exactly. It is curious to note that the Sergeant-Major was originally a commissioned officer; the word "Sergeant" dropped out and he was called "Major." Later when it was desired to distinguish the senior sergeant, "Major" was added, and he became "Sergeant-Major."

Not a few of our customs were derived from some gentlemen called **Landsknechts**, who arose to military power in South Germany in the sixteenth century. The word means "knights of the plains," and they were originally called into being to put a stop to the depredations of the Swiss mountaineers; this they did with considerable success and afterwards served over most of Europe. Their fame spread to England and some of their customs remain to this day. Two may be mentioned: When a man was enlisted he was given a piece of money, called "conduct money," to bind the bargain, here we have the origin

of the day's pay which is still given to our recruits. The **Landsknechts** were very proud of their drums, and the variety of the rolls which they played on the march; the drum beat with which our present marches start is still exactly the same as that used by them in the sixteenth century (i.e. a roll on the first two beats of the bar, a single note on the third, and silence on the fourth). They were also in the habit of firing three volleys over the dead, but it is hard to say whether or not they were the originators of the custom.

The origin of the Military Band is of interest. Here again Fortescue gives us the answer: indeed there is very little about the beginnings of things in the Army which cannot be found in his wonderful work. In the old feudal days when the Barons went to war they did so in considerable comfort. Not one would dream of taking the field without his full retinue of retainers, and especially his minstrels, otherwise how could he possibly be expected to pass his time when not engaged in combat! During the Crusades he soon learned from the Saracens another use for his musicians; he grouped them round the standard and ordered them to play their loudest while the fight was on. The standard was, of course, the rallying point, but might be obscured in the dust of battle; if the soldiers could still hear sweet music above the clash of arms, they knew that all was well; but, if the strains died away, it was a signal that the ensign was in danger or that the day was lost. In a long fight one cannot help being sorry for the bandsmen, they must have been a trifle out of breath!

The fifers of the Fifes and Drums used to be known at one time by the very expressive name

of "Wiffers," which no doubt is an ancient form of "Whistle."

The *Feu de Joie*, was always a token of rejoicing. The Prince of Orange is credited with being its originator, and the earliest mention of it is in 1629, after the taking of Wesel. The drill must have been curious; it appears that an equal number of pikemen and musketeers were drawn up in line, each pike had a wisp of straw on its point and every musket was loaded with powder only. The straw was set alight and each musketeer in turn tried to blow out the wisp opposite to him by discharging his piece. When it is remembered that the pikes were eighteen feet long, it follows that the muskets had to be pointed upwards to be successful; this makes it an almost exact counterpart of our modern *Feu de Joie*. The chronicler says, "The volley met with a stop at first, as was perhaps natural at a first attempt, but eventually it ran well." A similar experience is not unknown in the present day!

In conclusion the writer cannot forbear a quotation from Stephen Graham's book "A Private in the Guards," which illustrates very perfectly what symbolism means to us in the Army and to the nation at large. He is writing of the honours paid to the sovereign, and says: "The King is a living moving symbol and means England. He does not stand for himself but for all of us. The Queen being the bride of the King, of the soul and honour of England. The nation is bound to the King in duty, to the Queen in Chivalry. . . . 'God Save the King!' The National Anthem does not merely mean God save the monarch, but God save the State embodied in him. It is a beautiful way of asking salvation as a nation. All these . . . beautiful however as they are, ought always to give way before the greater symbols of the Church. Within the Church there is not saluting; officers and men are equal at the Altar-rail, partaking the Communion. . . . Nothing is more wrong than interrupting a man who is kneeling before God in order to make him stand up and sing 'God Save the King.' . . . The symbols of God are higher than the symbols of the King."

EVERY MAN A BRICK.

Origin of Some Well-Known Expressions.

When you say, "He's a brick," do you know why you mean "He's a fine man"? And do you know

why the expression "Catch a Tartar" should mean catching one who is difficult to handle?

The first dates back to early Grecian history. A stranger in Sparta admired the city but wondered why it had no walls. "Wait until morning," said Lyeurgus, the lawgiver of Sparta, "you cannot have looked closely."

Early next day Lyeurgus took the stranger to the field of exercise outside the city and pointed to the army drawn up in array of battle.

"There," said he, "thou beholdest the walls of Sparta and every man a brick."

The second dates from a battle between Russians and Turks in which a Russian called out to his officer that he had caught a Tartar.

"Bring him along," said the officer. "He won't come," said the soldier. "Then come yourself," said the officer. "But he won't let me," cried the struggling soldier.

Bran Mash.

The Orderly Sergeant and a young officer were inspecting the cook-house. Pointing to a large copper of water just beginning to boil, the officer said: "Why does that water only boil round the edges of the copper and not in the centre?"

"That water round the edge, Sir," replied the Sergeant, "is for the men on guard; they have their breakfast half an hour before the remainder of the squadron."

A very young and very shy naval officer was invited to a big society dance. His various partners failed to get much conversation from him, until at last one of them determined to draw him out.

"I suppose," she said brightly, "you have been in the navy so long that you are thoroughly accustomed to sea legs?"

The young lieutenant blushed with embarrassment.

"Oh—er—I never look at them," he protested.

A sentry in an army camp down South heard footsteps and roared his challenge. From the darkness came the quavering reply, "Ah's a citizen of de United States wif mah lady frien'."

Instructing the coloured rookie as to the proper way to reply to a challenge, the sentry sent him on his way. A few minutes later a form approached and in answer to the challenge, came, "Ah's de man yo' tol' to say Ah was a frien' of yo' all."

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Japan and the United States of America.

By Major A. C. Alford, R.A.
(Retired)

So much attention has been directed to the question of the possibility—many say the certainty—of a conflict between the Japanese Empire and the United States of America that it would seem to be of some interest to consider the likelihood and cause of such an occurrence and to trace the history of events that have led up to the present situation.

In the first place, how is it that Japan, which fifty years ago was not even classed as a "Power," has, in so short a period of time, won for herself such a position as a first-class Power that she has become a menace to the richest, and to-day probably the most powerful, of the nations of the world?

The meteoric rise of the Japanese Empire in the short space of half a century, from a condition of mediaevalism to that of a civilized nation standing on an equal

footing with the greatest peoples of the world, must compel the student of history to alter many of his preconceived ideas regarding the "birth of a nation"; the ordinary individual, concerned only with the hard facts of reality, must take Japan as he finds her to-day, noting her progress and acknowledging her might.

Conscription was introduced into Japan in 1873. Previous to this the Japanese had no army or navy,* as these are understood in Europe. Even as late as 1876 their standing Army numbered only 32,000 men, and it was but a comparatively few years before the outbreak of the Chino-Japanese War in 1894 that they took serious steps towards modelling their Army and Navy upon the Western system by calling in British instructors for the Navy and French—later German—officers for the training of their soldiers. In the meantime the fore-runners of the present Japanese Navy were being built in this country. As a result, when war was declared against China, the

* The first Japanese ironclad—the Fuso (3,717 tons)—was built in England in 1875.

Japanese were able to put into the field 220,000 men with 290 guns, an army whose organization and fighting efficiency more than justified the hopes entertained of it when it came to the test of war; while their fleet, though inferior in numbers, utterly destroyed the Chinese squadron in the battle of the Yalu.

Ten years later the Japanese were involved in another struggle—with the Russians. On this occasion the ration strength of the Japanese Army at the close of the war was well over a million men. It had brought to its knees an Empire which even the Western Powers would have shunned to attack; and, at sea, the Russian Fleet had been annihilated in the battle of the Straits of Tsushima.

There are many who consider, quite logically, that because the Japanese adopted a bellicose attitude towards the two nations which are their immediate neighbours they are necessarily of an aggressive disposition. Making the somewhat obvious deduction "once a knave always a knave," such critics assume that Japan is again looking round for some one to attack.

But let us consider for a moment the circumstances pre-declarations of war against China ceding and attending Japan's and Russia.

In 1876, Korea, Japan's nearest neighbour, with which country she had important trade relations, was declared by a treaty between China and Japan to be an independent State. The Chinese Government, however, placed a Resident in Seoul, established a system of economic control, and did all in its power to hamper Japanese trade and influence in Korea. Protests by the Government of Japan were ignored, and for many years the Japanese suffered from the constant interference and scarcely veiled hostility of the Chinese authorities.

Matters came to a head when an insurrection broke out in Korea against the reigning dynasty, the Min family, which appealed to China for help. China responded by sending 2,500 troops to Korea—to which she referred, incidentally, as a "Tributary State"—whereupon Japan dispatched the same number of men to safeguard her interests.

(To be continued.)

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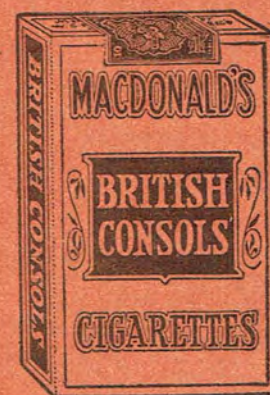
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